# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW GENERAL APPRAISER. ALEXANDER P. KETCHUM THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE

HOGEBOOM. Pederal official circles are discussing the prespective retirement of ex-Judge Hogeboom from the effice of the General Appraiser of this port, and the appointment of Alexander P. Ketchum as his successor Although the appointment was made last week Judge Hogeboom has not been officially notified of the appointment of his successor, per has the latter made aby demand for the position. The office of the General Appraiser is a very important one and requires a man ability and integrity for a proper performance of its duties. It is the appellate office of the Appraiser's Department. For example, the Appraiser of the Port, by leputy, is required to pass upon the value of the goods imported in order that the proper amount of duty may be collected. When the importer feels that he is injured in the appraisement he appeals to the Collector of the Port, who recers the matter to the General Appraiser for reappraisement. Associated with this official is a "merchant" appraiser appointed for the occasion by the Collector. These two invite for summon experis to testify before them, and after there has been a orough hearing a report and decision is transmitted to e Collector. In the event of a difference of opinion tween the two, each makes a separate and distinct re-rt, and the Collector accepts that which in his opinion the correct one

Is the correct one.

There is no patronage, practically, in the gift of the General Appraiser, the attachés of his office being three clerks. The local Appraiser, however, has a large certs. The local Appraiser, however, has a large patronage. The salary of the General Appraiser is 45,000 a year and that of the local Appraiser 44,000.

The new appointee is Alexander P. Ketchum, a native of New-York. He was born in 1839, was outcated in the common schools of New-York, and was graduated from the Cellege of the City of New York, then known as the Pree Academy. After graduating he became a tutor in the institution, where he remained a year; he next went to Albany and studied haw in the office of Ira Harris, and was admitted to the bar. Returning to New-

washington and made and Assaming to New-York to practice law he received the appointment of Assessor of the Ninth Internal Revenue District and afterward Collector. Uponsthe consolidation of the Eighth and Ninth Districts Gen. Coster was made Collector of the point district and Mr. Ketchum was provided for in the Appraiser's Department as already stated.

THE RACING SEASON OF 1874-HOESES IN TRAINING. The racing season of 1874 will begin on the 11th inst. at New-Orleans, with the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, followed in rapid succession by the turf carnivals at Mobile, Memphis, Nashville, Lexington and Baltimere. The latter meeting is regarded as inaugurating the season in the North, for Jerome Park fellows close on its heels, and the Mon-mouth Park, Utica, Springfield, Saratoga and Buffalo campaign begins at Fordham. The number of thoroughbreds in training this year is unprecedentedly large, and this is especially the case in the vicinity of New-York, as a visit to the principal training quarters has shown us

and located at Preakness, about three miles from Pater care of Charles Littlefield. These are the aged and six year-olds Freakness, Monarchist, and Bingaman; the five-year-olds Mate and Kadl; the four-year-old Milton; Brigand, Millboy, and Lava, three-year-olds, and the two-year olds Bay Ring, Bay Final, Fine Work, and bay coil by Lexington, dam Lightsome. All these have wintered well, and are in steady work, preparing for their various engagements. The renowned Monarchist is reported perfectly sound again, and is entered in the Long Branch, in the latter of which races he will have to encounter the redoubtable Tom Bowling. Preakness so engaged in the same race, as well as in the Fordham and Jockey Club handleaps, in the former of which Mate. Milton, and Brigand, his stable companions, are also entered. Brigand and Miliboy (the latter a full brother to Monarchiet) are the representatives of this powerful stable in the Belmont, Travers, and other leading three-year-old stakes of the season; and although Brigand was beaten in his only race of last year, there is no doubt the stable think very highly of his racing

The Narwery Stable, owned by Mr. A. Belmont, near Babyion, L. I., and under the charge of the veteran trainer, J. B. Pryor, is a powerful one, alike in numbers and quality, comprising 21 horses altogether. Of these 22 are descended from Kentucky, two from Planet, and one each from Lexington, Australian, Beadsman, Asteroid, King of Trumps, Bredslbane, and Gladiateur. There are the two five-year-olds—Gray Planet and Wood-bine : four four-year-olds—The Ill-Used, Periwinkle, Silk Theodora, Beatrice, Countess, and Gondola; and six two-year-olds-Orphan Boy, Babylon, Matador, Conrad, Bernous, and Caroline. This is a formidable list, for except Theodora and Scratch, all of the threepromising filles ever seen, and the grand style in which she cut down the large fields opposed to her in her two cogarcments last season stamped her as one of the best, if not the best, two-year-olds out. Steel Eyes, after winning the Saratoca Stakes, greatly disappointed the stable by his indifferent performance in the Nursery stakes at Jerome Park, won by Rutherford. Countess, a handsome, well-shaped filly by Kentucky, only started once last season, when she won a sweepstakes for two-year-olds at Saratoga, three-quarters of a mile, in the fast time of 1:115, beating, among others, King Pin, the Fue Wasbington cold by Asteroid, and Dublin. Astral, who, sithough not owned by Mr. Belmont, is trained in his stable, has the credit of making the best mile time for a two-year-old (1:44), and is certain to be dangerous as a three-year-old. With such a formidable string of three-year-old, with such a formidable string of three-year-old, with such a formidable string of three-year-olds, the Nursery stable promises to carry off some of the stakes of the season, while the four-year-old division is certain to prove equally dangerous.

The Brookdale Stable, owned by Mr. D. D. Withers, near Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., consists of imported norses, with one exception. They are under the training care of Mr. F. Midrely, and comprise two four-year-olds, Stonehenge and Ministrel; two three-year-olds, Macarcon and a chestnut colt, by Thunderbolt, and four-year-olds, Athlete, by Giadhateur, and three fillies by the same size, Morsyns anoglexington respectively. Macarcon won one out of three races last year, and nearly won another. He is a magnificent colt, and will yet make his mark as a racer.

The Monmouth Stable owned by J. F. Chamberlin, and with Jacob Pencas as trainer, at Monmouth Park, contains 13 horses. These are Survivor, Galway, and Mary Constant, four-year-olds; weathercock, carlina, Visigoth, and The Hoaxer. Bree-year-olds; and Lord Zetland, Tom Ochiliree, Scramble, Maggie U. Lizzie R, and a black colt by Englai promising filles ever seen, and the grand style in which she cut down the large fields opposed to her in her two

## STEWART'S MILLINERY POPENING.

A T. Stewart & Co.'s second opening of pattern bonnets and French millinery took place yesterday, at the retail store at Broadway and Tenth-st About 100 pattern bounets were on exhibition, half of which were manufactured by well-known Parisian milliners, while the remainder were made in the millinery department of Mr. Stewart's establishment. There is great variety in the form, but the crowns are generally higher and the bats are larger than they were last year Ribbons and flowers are used largely for trimming and feathers are rarely seen. Black lace is also much used. A large assertment of untrimmed hats, French flowers, and ladies sashes and ribbons were also exhibited. The department was visited by about 2,500 people during the day, and at & p. m. scarcely a dozen of the trimmed

THE STOPPAGE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD. The following communication in relation to the New-York and Oswego Midland and the Montclair Railroad Companies has been received at this office:

Railroad Companies has been received at this office:

New YOEK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ET.,

New YOEK, March 31, 1874

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SH: In a statement purporting to have been made by Julius H. Pratt and Henry C. Spanding, published in your issue of this date, it is alleged that when the injunction to discontinue the running of the Montchin Railway was served on the Receivers of the New York and Oswego and Midland Railroad, it was accompanied with the notice that it was not their Grant's and Spanding's wish or intention to stop the running of the road, even if the money was not paid." This statement is absolutely untrue. But even if such an intimation had seen given it would not have mended the matter, for the Chancellor of New-Jersey would hardly have accepted it as an excuse for violating his orders, which he alone (and not Messrs. Pratt and Spanding) has the Dower to medify.

septed it as an excusers. Pratt and Spanidings and alone (and not Messrs. Pratt and Spanidings and power to modify.

Although the injunction was granted in December and, its existence had been so carefully concealed that its service was a perfect surprise to the receivers, and on consultation with their counsel they were advised to ebey it at once, and remove the rolling stock belonging to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company the has of the Mentelpir Healtry, which was

mainly done last night in order to avoid further compli-The notice of Mr. Linn which you publish, although of no legal validity, was handed to me at 10j o'clock last night, after the rolling stock had been removed; so that it was not feasible to resume the operation of the road, nor would it be worth while now to do so, even if the Chancellor should see fit to modify the injunction, in view of the advertisement for the sale of the Montelair Railway by Messrs, Miller, Loomis, and Jordan, its receivers, on Saturday next, the 4th day of April. Very respectfully, yours.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
One of the receivers of the N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.

REVENUE INVESTIGATION CHECKED. THE TRIAL OF SANBORN, HAWLEY, AND VANDER-WERKEN CLOSED-JUDGE BENEDICT INSTRUCTS

THE JURY TO ACQUIT. Anticipation was upon the countenance of every man who sat in the United States Court-room, in Brooklyn yesterday, waiting for Judge Benedict to anounce his decision in the Sanborn case, which was be gun the previous day. When the hour of 12 came the room was crowded with lawyers, prominent and otherwise, who exchanged views freely as to the probable result of the case. By far the larger number inclined to the opinion that Judge Benedict would decide against the prosecution for many reasons, one of which was his significant and persistent effort to hold the prosecution down to the question of variance between the statement

in the indictment and the contract. Messrs. Sanborn, Hawley and Vanderwerken and their counsel wore a satisfied and entirely confident look, and were on hand long before the Judge came in. The Dis-trict-Attorney and Mr. Hoxie were absent when Judge Benedict, a few minutes after 12, began to read his decision, apparently not noticing that the chairs directly in front tof him were empty. Being reminded however, he sent an officer for the two gentlemen, and soon District-Attorney Tenney and Mr. Hoxie came in.

however, he sent an officer for the two gentlemen, and soon District-Attorney Tenney and Mr. Hoxic came in Judge Benedict then said:

The objection made by the defense to the introduction in evidence of what has been designated as the Sanborn Contract was urged upon the ground, among others, that the indictment states a contract different from that offered in evidence by the Government. This objection was taken advantage of to present to the Court at this early stage of the trial a question, apparently the test question of this case, and which has been so treated by both sides. In determining it I remark that it is not to be supposed that it was intended by this indictment to charge the defendants with a conspiracy to defraud the United States by obtaining in a lawful way from the Treasury of the United States sums of money due and payable by virtue of a lawful contract. The only theory of the prosecution, therefore, which can be gathered from the language of this indictment is that notwithstanding the contract made with Sanborn in respect to certain taxes, it was still the duty of the regular revenue officers to collect those taxes, and that the contract gave Sanborn no right to any pertion of said taxes as should be collected by the revenue officers without his assisting in such collection. The enarge intended to be stated, therefore, is that after the execution of the contract a corrupt agreement was made between Sanborn and the revenue officers named, that these officers should not do their duty in collecting these taxes, but should receive them as agents of Sanborn, and hand the money over to him in order that he reight transmit it to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby be enabled to claim and receive, under color of his contract, money to which he was not cutified, and the United Saltes thereby defrauded thereof.

transmit it to the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby be enabled to claim and receive, under color of his contract, money to which he was not cutitled, and the United States thereby defrauded thereof.

The contract is referred to in the indictment as one of the means used to accomplish the conspiracy charged; but there is no averagent that the contract was an illegal one, nor is the crime charged that of obtaining the contract is conceded to be a valid contract, and to have been in existence and effect at the time of the alleged conspiracy; but it is described in the indictment as a contract whereby Sanborn became entitled to 50 per cent of such taxes only as should be discovered, collected, and recovered by him, Sanborn, and which he, Sanborn, should assist the officers in recovering. The contract under consideration, with its attendant documents, are offered in evidence in support of this averagent.

the contract made with Sauborn, I have examined its provisions. The result of my examination is the con-clusion that the contract which Sauborn obtained does provisions. The result of my examination is the conclusion that the contract which Samborn obtained does not limit his right to a portion of such of the taxes therein named as might be collected by means of his aid thereafter rendered, but that upon the execution of this contract Sanborn acquired a right to receive, upon the collection of the taxes included in his contract, the stipulated portion of such taxes, however and by whomsoever collected. The contract was claimed by Sanborn, and awarded by the Sceretary upon the ground that Sanborn had already discovered the indebtedness to the United States of the parties named, and that these taxes were being withheld. It in express terms confers upon Sanborn the right to collect the taxes due from parties designated by name, and it then expressly declares that whenever any money shall be collected from the persons named—either by legal proceedings conducted by the proper United States Attorney, or by settlement, as compromise of said claims—there shall be paid to Sanborn, out of such money, as fast as collected, 50 per cent of the amount, which is nowhere in the contract described as compensation for services to be rendered in the collecting of the indeptedness which was taken to have been discovered by him. Such a contract does not support the averment in the indictment, and, with such a contract conceded, I am of the opinion that this prosecution must fail. The theory upon which the indictment is framed depends upon a misconception of the scope and effect of the contract, and the error seems to be fatal to this indictment. Such being my opinion upon what is conceded to be a decisive point in the case, I do not consider the other grounds of objection.

The effect of this decision upon the audience was some-

what sensational. Upon (the District-Attorney and Mr. Hoxie it appeared to make no impression whatever, as though it had all along been suspected, while it served simply to enhance the contented expression upon the faces of Messrs. Tracy and Saipman. John I. Davenport Hawley fairly showed his teeth-very white ones-as he turned, streking his whiskers rapidly, to his colleague in year-olds that ran last season were winners, crime, Vanderwerken, while the florid Sanborn, not as were all the four and five-year-olds, committal in expression from the beginning, gazed about ttal in expression from the beginning, gazed about him with the wondering look that he sometimes wears

The District-Attorney, as soon as the decision had been announced, said: If your Honor please, I desire. before the Court is adjourned, believing it to be due to myself and to my office, to make this statement: My attention this morning has been called to the publicaattention this morning has been called to the publica-tion of a circular in The New Fork Herald pertaining to a subscription being raised for the prosecution of this case. I desire to say that I never saw this paper, I never knew of its existence, I have never received a dollar to aid in this prosecution, and I have never asked for a dollar for that purpose. Furthermore, I did not consider it necessary, be sause I always believed, during the many months we had this case under consid-eration, that we had a perfect case, and, with all due deference to the decision your Honor has rendered, I still consider that we have, and that we are prepared to

not consider it necessary, because I always believed, during the many months we had this case under consideration, that we had a perfect case, and, with all due deference to the decision your Honor has rendered, I still consider that we have, and that we are prepared to show, by many witnesses, who are the representatives of the 2s estates in this Discrict, that Samborn never assisted in the collection of this money, but that the money was collected by Mr. Vanderwerken and Mr. Hawley, the regular revenue officials, and was conveyed to the Treasury Department by Mr. Samborn, who retained half, and represented to the Secretary of the Treasury at the same time, falsely and fraudulently, that it had been paid to him, and that he had discovered and collected the same.

Mr. Tracy—We have nothing to say in reply to the speech of the District-Autorney after the case is disposed of in regard to the origin of this prosecution or to what the District-Autorney supposed, before he brought it, he might prove, or what he supposes now he can prove. We have only to say this; that it has seemed to us from the beginning that this prosecution was founded in a most marvelous misconception of the legal rights of these parties. We have never doubted for an instant what must be the final result of this case the moment it could be brought to the test of judicial decision, and, therefore, in that confidence we raised that point in the beginning of this case; that Mr. Sanborn has practiced no deception upon the Secretary of the Treasury before or subsequent to the making of this contract, and the claim that he has is quite as unfounded as any other remark of the District-Attorney. I hold in up hand a hook, from which it has been consented that either party may read, which shows by document after document that the Secretary of the Treasury was informed from time to time of the precise manner in which his contract was being axecusted and these moneys collected, and that direction is to be made, and it we understand your holds of the charge

Junge Benedict then addressed the jury: Genticinen, the law point which was raised here, in my opinion, disposes of this case. Each is the opinion of the prosecuting officer, and in the absence of any other evidence you have no other duty than to return a verdict of "Not guilty upon the indictinent." The Court was then adjourned.

A LITTLE DINNER PARTY-SANBORN SUMMONED BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TENNEY'S VIEWS.

After the adjournment of the Court the defendants Hawley, Vandewerken, and Sanborn, accompanied by Mr. Tracy and others of their counsel, and also by Collector William A. Simmons of Boston, United States Commissioner John I. Davenport, Pension Agent Silas B. Dutcher, United States Marshal Harlow, Deputy Marchai Gillon, Assistant United States District-Attorney Bughes, ex-District Attorney J. J. Alien, and various

other friends of the accused, retired to Snediker's res eaurant, near the court-room, and over a repast which had been prepared, congratulated each other on the result of the trial. The appearance of Mr. Hughe's, who s one of Mr. Tenney's assistants, at this dinner, car ome surprise, until it was explained that Mr. Hughes had declined to take part in the prosecution. He is a brother-in-law of Attorney General Williams, and for several days past, since his return from a visit to Washington, it has been understood that he was authorized to name the successor of Mr. Tenney as District-Attorney

of the Eastern District.

The proceedings were disturbed and the pleasure of the occasion was marred later in the afternoon by the apparition of Special Messenger E. B. Lafferty from Washington with a peremtory summons to Mr. Sanborn to present himself for examination before the Ways and Means Committee.

A reporter of THE TERBUNE last evening called upon A reporter of The Tribune last evening called upon District-Attorney Tenney at his residence, No. 164 DeKaib-ave., Brooklyn, and spoke to him in relation to the trial, so abruptly concluded. He seemed somewhat depressed at the result, but said that it had not been unexpected to him. He said he could only bow to the decision of Judge Benedict, but was perfectly convinced that with the abundant proofs he had collected, had the case once gone to the jury, a convincion would certainly have followed. He declined to make any statement at present in the matter, feeling that it could be productive of no good at the present time. He was shortly to testify before the Ways and Means Commit. Se, and a statement made by him now, might furnish points for Sanborn, who had been subpensed, and would appear first before the Committee. He felt that he had done his duty in the matter, the duty he had sworn to perform, and were a similar case to arise to-morrow, he should pursue exactly the same course.

THE BUILDERS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW. A meeting of the employers engaged in the various branches of the building trade was held yesterday afternoon at the Mechanics' und Traders' Exchange, e take into consideration the advisability of returning to the ten-hour system. Joseph Smith, the President of the Master Masons' Association, was called to the chair, and Charles E. Hume of the Builders' Association acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by J. B. Kiersted of the Sash and Doormakers, who said that for a long time the master masons and master me chanics had endeavored to obtain a uniform system of work, but had been met by the contest for the eight and ten-hour rule. Unless some system was adopted that could be understood by all branches of the building trade, the employers would be working to disadvantage and their energies must be constantly eramped, as they would not be able to come in conflict with outside labor. This was particularly apparent with regard to the woodworkers, at it also affected all branches connected with the building interest. The master carpenters had agreed to adopt the ten-hour rule, but it also required the co-operation of the master masons, plumbers, painters, operation of the master masons, plumbers, painters, roofers, stonecutters, gasfitters, plasterers, iron men, and others to carry out the object to a successful issue. Unless something be soon done the building interests cannot be sustained. The question of the contests and combats herotofore had should not be a subject now for consideration. The employers did not want to enter into antagonism with the men, but it was necessary for some action to be speedily taken for the employers to sustain themselves. In thus sustaining themselves the employers give the men the best assurances for their future welfare; for unless the bosses could get estifute welfare; for unless the bosses could get estifutes to work they could not employ workmen. There was but one road to success in this matter, and that was by a thorough and perfect harmony of all the building interests.

was by a thorough and perfect
ing interests.

John McGiensey moved that the Secretary issue a call
for a meeting of all associations connected with the
building interest, to send delegates to a meeting to be
held at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange on Tues-Bartlett Smith hoped that the meeting would be of a

more general character, and moved in amendment that all bosses connected with the building interest should be invited to attend, the Secretary to issue an official no-tice through the daily press, calling the meeting for next Taesday. He thought it better to have a thousand per-sons present than act through committees. The amend-ment was carried unanimously, and the meeting ad-journed.

## A MONUMENT TO BISHOP KINGSLEY.

On April 6, 1870, Bishop Kingsley of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly at Beyrout, Syria, while making an official tour around the globe. At the General Conference of that denomination held in Brooklyn in May, 1872, a committee consisting of Bishops Simpson and Ames, the Rev. George W. Woodruff, D. D., the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D., and Oliver Hoyt were appointed to consider the propri ty of erecting an appropriate monument over his grave in the Prussian Protestant Cemetery at Beyrout. A fund of \$2,500 was raised for the object, and the plan of a monupent submitted by D. Coleman was finally adopted. The monument is now finished, and is on exhibition at Mr. Coleman's yard at Thirty-fourth-st. and Tenth-ave., in this city, for a short time previous to its shipment for Beyrout, where Mrs. Kingsley, her daughters, and others will receive it. Bishop Harris and the party that ac-company him, now traveling in India, it is hoped will be able to be present at the dedication. The monument is of Quincy granite, fand will be 22 feet in hight above the foundation. It is composed of sections, the base of each being square. The base of the lower section is being square. The base of the lower section is 5 feet wide and 15 inches thick. The base of the next section is 4 feet in width and 19 inches high. On these rests the stone bearing the inscriptions. It is 2 feet 10 inches square and 3 feet 5 inches high. On this rests a cap 4 feet square and 2 feet 10½ inches high. It is richly molded, and from it rises an obelisk shaft 19 feet 10 inches in hight. The stone bears the following inscriptions:

88: v. Calvin Kingsley, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal reh. Horn in the State of New York, United States of America, 8, 1812. Died in Beyrout, Syria, April 6, 1870, while making is church the first Episcopal tour around the globe.

May his tomb unite more closely Asia and America.

The opposite side of the stone reads as follows: Erected as a tribute of affection and esteem by order of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

Redeemed from earth and pain, Ah! when shall we ascend, And all in Jesus' presence reigs, With our translated friend?

## THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The forty-fourth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York took place last evening at Association Hall. The room was filled to its utmost with friends of the graduates. The address of welcome was delivered by President Paul Ballhuff, after which the degrees were conferred upon Ballauf, after which the degrees were conterted about the graduating class, whose names are appended: G. Nolton Ashley, New-York; Alexander Beck, New-Jersey; Joseph R. Bond, New-York; Adolph Boyken, Germany; Louis E. Braun, New-York; Broas, New-York; Louis F. Buchhop, New-York; Richard B. Cassebeer, New-York; Max Clausius, Germany; Louis S. Coben, New-York; J. W. Dodgan, Canada; H. Adolph Engel, Germany; Clemens L. Eschmann, Germany; Sidney Faber, New-York; John Forier, New-York; William H. Gruffith, Pennaylvania; I. M. Hussa, Austria; Richard Kuehne, Germany; Caxel F. Lagerstedt, Finland; Gottlieb Meier, New-York; Charles Mitzenius, New-York; Frederick C. Nadler, New-Jersey; Henry M. O'Neil, New-Jersey; Charles Perck, Germany; Albert C. Smith, New-York; W. I. Townsend, New-York; C. Ernst Vetter, Germany; Bernhard Wendler, Germany; Gustav F. Werner, New-York; Robert G. Weyh, New-York; Frederick Wichelms, New-York; Bobert G. L. Zoeller, Germany.

The first prize of \$100, for the best general examination, was awarded to Kichard Kuehne; the second prize of \$75 to Bernhard Wendler, and the third prize of \$50 to the graduating class, whose names are appended:

tion, was awarded to kienard Ruenne; the second prize of \$50 to Gustav F. Werner. Prof. P. W. Bedford delivered the valedictory address on behalf of the faculty, and Robert G. Weyn the valedictory on behalf of the graduating class. He presented the College, in the name of his class, with a portrait of Dr. E. P. Squind, who was at one time a professor in the institution.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION. Much interest is felt in the approaching annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Under writers, to be held on the 22d inst. at Underwriter's Hall. The officers of the Board are :

writers, to be held on the 22d inst. at Underwriter's Hall. The officers of the Board are:

President—Henry A. Oakley, Vice-President Howard Insurance Company of New-York.

Vice-President—L. J. Hendee, President of Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Secretary—Samuel P. Biageden of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England.

Treasurer—J. S. Parish, President of Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Providence, R. I.

Executive Committee—Stephen Croweit, President of Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn; Exra White, Manager North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England; Edward A. Waliton, Secretary of the Citizens' Company of New-York; George L. Chase, President Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Piatt, Vice-President Insurance Company of North America, Pulladelphia; Alfred G. Baker, President Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia; E. C. Rouse, Secretary Sun Fire Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio; D. F. Wilcox, Secretary Georgia; Dwight R. Smith, Vice-President of Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; C. H. Bigelow, Secretarf for the pulpose Insurance Company Secretary St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; C. H. Bigelow, Secretarf for the pulpose Insurance Company of North Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; C. H. Bigelow, Secretarf for the pulpose Insurance Americancy Secretary St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company of North Marine Insurance Company of North Marine Insurance Company of North Marine Insurance Company of Columbus, Georgia; Dwight R. Smith, Vice-President of Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Columbus, Georgia; Dwight R. Smith, Vice-President of Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Columbus, Georgia; Dwight R. Smith, Vice-President of Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Columbus, Georgia; Dwight R. Smith, Vice-President of Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Columbus, Georgia; Dwight R. Smith, Vice-President of S

Marine Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Interesting reports are expected from the following Committees, which have been appointed for the purpose Committees, which have been appointed for the purpose of considering the various topics referred to them: Finance Committee.—A. B. McDonald, New-York, Chairman; Marcus F. Hodges, New-York; J. H. De Wolf, Providence; B. Lockwood, New-York; Albert Bowker, Boston.

Legislation and Taxation.—E. W. Crowell, New-York, Chairman; E. D. Holton, Milwaukee; D. A. Heald, New-York; G. A. Van Allen, Albany; M. Bennett, Jr., Hartford.

York, G. A. Van Allen, Alban, F. Belleck, Jr. Form of Policy—R. Garrigue, New-York, Chairman; D. A. Heald, New-York; Mark Howard, Hartford; J. W. Murray, New-York; Peter Notman, New-York, Adjustments and Statistics—Henry H. Hall, New-York, Chairman; James M. Rankin, New-York; Jaz. W. McAllister, Philadelphia; J. B. Hall, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Harris, Providence, R. I.

Incendiariem and Areon—Benjamin B. Walcott, New-

York, Chairman; W. G. Crowell, Philadelphia; E. Alli-ger, New-York; J. B. Seidenstricker, Baltimore; C. T. Webster, Hartford.

The Committee of Grain Receivers, together with the visiting freight agents, met on Saturday at the Produce Exchange to consider matters relating to their interests, and for the consideration of ; certain proposed rules. After some debate the following rules were

RULE 17.—The Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange shall appoint an inspector-in-chief, with a deputy for the terminus of each railroad, whose term of office shall be subject to their pleasure. The duties of the inspector shall be to grade the wheat on its arrival, marking the grade on the side of the car in châlk, and keeping a record in a book provided for that purpose of the numbers of the cars, names of consignees, and the grade of the wheat. For the purpose of facilitating the labors of the inspector, consignees may furnish inspector's certificate from any of the lake ports, which shall be evidence of the grade, and shall be accepted by him without further inspection. All wheat arriving from points where no system of inspection has been adopted shall be graded and inspected, the grades being made to conform as near as practicable to grades known on this market coming from the lake ports. For the inspector's guidance, standard samples shall be furnished by the Grain Committee. The railroad companies to pay said inspectors for their services.

RULE 18.—The chief inspector shall appoint a deputy or deputies at the training of each railroad, whose term of office shall be subject to the pleasure of the Grain Committee. The duties of the said deputies shall be to supervise the weighing of wheat in the cars, on the track scales; to see that the cars are swept clean while unloading, and to keep an accurate record, in a book provided for that purpose, of the weight of the car, loaded and light, its number, the grade of wheat, and the name of the consignee. The railroad companies to pay said deputies for their services.

RULE 19.—For the purpose of facilitating the prompt delivery of wheat affoat on arrival, the railroad companies shall be permitted to put together on boats any wheat of the same grade on the following conditions:

That they will keep a record of the weight of the continents of each car, the grade of wheat, and the name of each car, the grade of wheat, and the name of each car, the grade o RULE 17.-The Grain Committee of the New-York Pro

By others it was still believed that the threatened resignation was intended to coerce the Legislature into acceding to Mr. Van Nort's request that the public week in the upper part of the city be intrusted to his department. The subject of a probable successor to Mr. Van Nort was not discussed. When alluded to in the presence of a veteran politician he said that no man who stood any chance for the succession would allow his name to be mentioned, because it would have the effect of defeating him before the contest had fairly begun.

## AN ARMORY FOR THE 71ST REGIMENT.

Since the last meeting of the officers of the 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., efforts have been made to get the question of their armory settled. Controller Green has refused to pay the rent due or the armory in Ninth-ave., assigned to the regiment by the Board of Supervisors, on the ground that the lease was obtained by fraud, and that the rent (\$12,000 per annum) was exby fraud, and that the rent (\$12,000 per annum) was ex-orbitant. Suit has been brought against the city to re-cover the rent due, and is still pending. Yesterday Col. Vose, on behalf of the regiment, wrote a letter to the Board of Supervisors urging that the action of that body ordering the removal of the regiment from their present armory at Sixth-ave, and Thirty-fifth-st, be reconsid-ered, as the acceptance of the building on Minth-ave, would be an acknowledgment of the validity of the lease. The officers also believe the building unsafe for purposes of an armory, as the means of egress would be unsafe in ease of a fire.

CALLENDAR'S NEW BAIL.

The first bail bond of ex-Bank Commissioner Charles Callendar having been forfeited pro forma, the United States District-Attorney required him yesterday to furnish another bond in the sum of \$20,000, to appear for a second trial on the indictment charging him with accepting a bribe of \$76,000 for reporting favorably upon the condition of the Ocean National Bank. He gave the bond, with John Boylan of No. 139 Grand-st.

### OBSTACLES TO LEARNING TRADES. To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: I do not wish unnecessarily to occupy space in your journal, which I some time since became fully convinced was and is the best, most trustworthy, and impartial of the metropolis. But a letter from " C

H.," which appeared in yesterday's issue, needs some attention. That writer has evidently good reason to feel satisfied within himself that trades furnish the true remedy for the evil of low wages," inasmuch as by his seeming industry and perseverance he has succeeded in securing a good position in life and a fair income. But, I submit that, all things considered, the true remedy is not to be found in the way suggested. While I am inclined to the belief that far too many of our young lads look upon trades as menial, and prefer to be, as "C. H." aptly expresses it, "boys of the period," yet I do know aptly expresses it, "boys of the period," yet 1 do know that all our clerks are not such because they wish to be, but because they are compelled to be. For example, some three or four years \$50\$, a young lad desired to learn the carpenter's trade, and in order to place himself, procured a letter of introduction to one of our prominent builders. It was of no avail, and he then went to several other builders, and everywhere the crywas, "two or three years ago we could not find any boys willing to learn the trade, but now there are many more than we want;" and besides, the rules of their associations prevented their having beyond a certain number of apprentices. And so after repeated efforts he was forced to seept a clerkship. And this I am sure is no isolated case—i. c., if rumor is to be believed. And now as to these clerkships. It is a well-known fact that this market is rairly giutted with employée of all sorts. What is the remedy I Clearly not in having our boys learn trades—or, rather, in trying to have them do so, for that too seems among the impossibilities of this section. It would seem as if the memorable words of your immented founder were aprapose here—"Go West!" I don't altogether admire that particular doctrine (if such it be), but it does seem the most feasible plan under existing circumstances; for, in this cliy of ours—large and great as it is—there are far too many for the business done. And so long as such is the case just so long will young men (like the one whose article gaye "C. H." so good a chance to expatiate on the merits of trades) be compelled to accept inadequate pay for, perhaps, often ardious labor. I am glad to see, however, that he has the common sense to buy your paper—even when to do so he must "walk four miles" to saye its cost. That one fact is conclinave evidence to me that he is one of the better sort, and deserving of greaters used. that all our clerks are not such because they wish to be,

A CONTESTED WILL ARGUMENT OF HENRY 8. CLINTON IN THE ROLL-

THE COURTS.

WAGEN WILL CASE. Frederick Rollwagen, a wealthy German, living at No. 312 Ninth-st., died on the 11th of October. 1873 : soon afterward his alfeged widow produced before the Surrogate a will and codicil of the deceased and proposed the same for probate. The children of the de ceased, who are virtually disinherited by these instru-ments, have opposed their admission to probate. Objections to the will and codicil on behalf of three sons of the deceased and of the children of a deceased usughter were made soon after these instruments were proposed for probate. The objections aver that the deceased did not possess testamentary capacity, and that the will and codicit if made by him at all were the result of undue influence, fraud, and circumvention. The alleged widow was a servant girl in the family of the deceased while his first wife was living. After her death, and after the death of a second wife, deceased too! Lena Hermann into his house as housekeeper. This was in 1869. Two years afterward she claims to have married him; it was proved that a clergyman performed the ceremonyl of marriage. By the will and codicil the widow gets nearly all the property. The estate amounts to about \$700,000. In this case nearly 2,000 closely printed pages of evidence have been taken. The testi-

mony was closed about two weeks ago.

Henry L. Clinton, the leading counsel for the contestants, began his argument yesterday. The main On the night of Oct. 11, at 312 Ninth-st., the unlettered

will melt, the number, the grade of sheat and the same of well and the number, the grade of sheat and the same of sheat and the same of th

maiden, who when far advanced in years for the first time became a mother. But little over two short years ago she would have us believe that she, the ancient, venerable maiden, became the innocent, blushing bride. Happy woman! Married to a millionaire in his dotage! He for two years before his death an imbecile and a

He for two years before his death an imbected and a paralytic.

Mr. Clinton then proceeded to cite authorities to show that it was incumeent upon those offering an alleged testamentary paper for probate, to prove that it was executed by one of sound disposing mind and memory; and that if, upon the evidence grave doubts existed as to whether the instrument offered for probate was executed by one of sufficient mental capacity to make a testamentary instrument, the Court should decide in favor of the contestants. He proceeded to argue from the evidence that it was incumbent upon the Surrogate to refuse to admit to probate the instruments propounded.

pounded.

Mr. Cinton contended that the evidence clearly prove,
First: That the physical condition of the decedent was
such, before and at the time of the execution of the will
and codicil, that whether he possessed testable capacity
or not, it was impossible for him to cause his testamentary intentions to be so embodied in a written instrument
that the Court would adjudge such instrument to be his
will or codicil.

ary intentions to be so embodied in a written instrument that the Court would adjudge such instrument to be his will or codicil.

If decedent possessed sufficient mental capacity to make a will, he had no way of making his testamentary intentions known. He could not communicate his thoughts either by speech or writing, or by signs. He could not read; he could not write. For a long time before his death he had not the power of speech. The deceased was nover able to read or write, with the exception that when he was in health he was able to write his name. When the instructions were given for the will and codicil, and at the time of the execution of each of these papers, the deceased could not speak. Mr. Clinton proceeded to review the evidence in the case, showing from the testimeny of some 25 or 30 witnesses, including the most intimate of the business and social friends of the deceased, that for two years before his death he was unable to speak, or in any way to communicate his thoughts and wishes. The deceased was a man addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors, and in this way a constitution originally strong was shattered and destroyed much earlier than it would otherwise have been.

Rollwagen at the time of his death was 67 years of age. He was a German by birth, and came to this city in 1822. For a long time he was engaged in the provision business. He invested the proceeds of his business in real estate, and at the time of his death was the owner of 26 houses and lots in this city, all of which were well rented.

In 1859 or 1860 he had a severe illness, which somewhat broke his constitution. From that time he continued to fall in health. Many years ago he was severely beaten on the head, the result of which was to impair his intellect. In the Summer of 1871 his voice, which had been gradually failing for several years, gave out entirely. From that time it was claimed that he was unable to speak. The alleged widow who is called Lena, interpreted for those who had business with him what they said

preted for those who had business with him what they said and what she claimed that he said or deaired to have said to them.

Among the witnesses who testified that Rollwagen was unable to speak were Frederick Geissenheimer, who had been his lawyer for nearly 30 years; Anthony Dugro, who had been intimate with the fdecaused for over 30 years. The witnesses of proponent throughout their whole evidence contradicted each other, and the whole testimony, even on behalf of the proponents, prove that the decased had lost entirely the power of speech, and therefore he could not communicate his thoughts or wishes so that from them any one could draw a will. On this point Mr. C. centended that the medical proof was conclusive.

Dr. Tully, who attended the deceased daily from the 24th of September to the day of his death, testified that his tongue was phralyzed, so that it was a physical impossibility for him to speak.

The second proposition which Mr. Clinton argued was that the decedent did not, in point of fact, sign the will or codicil. Some one cise wrone what purports to be his signiture to each instrument, using probably his hand in writing, as at this time deceased was physically unable to write his name. That he wrote what purports to be his signiture to either will or codicil is physically impossibile.

It was put in evidence that other papers, deeds, and

be his signature to either will or codicil is physically impossible.

It was put in evidence that other papers, deeds, and tracts which near the signature of the deceased (and which were executed about the time of the will were not in fact signed by the deceased, but signed by Lena, as the taking hold of the hand of deceased, and in that way writing the signature. As to other papers which required the signature of the deceased, they were signed by Hena, she writing the name of the deceased, which were the to pay builders, painters, &c., were signed by Lena, she writing the name of the deceased, and, as Mr. Cinton claimed, imitoting his signature, those checks were used in the course of business, but those who took them were not informed that they were not in fact signed by the deceased.

Mr. Cinton's third proposition was: If all the evidence of contestants were stricken out, so that the case rested solely upon the evidence of proponents, and the

most favorable construction should be given to that evidence, upon the facts and circumstances surrounding the execution of the will and codicil, as appears by the evidence of the subscribing witnesses, the Surrounding the execution of the will and codicil, as appears by the condition of the subscribing witnesses, the Surrounding to probate either instrument. Lona, the alleged widow, engaged the lawyer to draw both will and codicil. She, in presence of deceased, gave him the instructions as to how to draw each instrument. Two of the subscribing witnesses testified that at the time of the excounted of both will and codicil the deceased did not say a word which either of them could understand. All he did was to move his head and sometimes his hand, and make as unintelligible noise, which issued from his threat.

There were three subscribing witnesses to the will. Two of them, Mr. Bellesheim, the lawyer, and Dr. Goulden, testified that deceased, at the time of the execution of each instrument, said actining whatever.

John Theiss, the undertaker who buried the deceased, was the third subscribing witnesses to both will and codicil. He testified that deceased all three of them to become subscribing witnesses. Theiss's evidence was in direct conflict with that of Dr. Goulden and Mr. Bellesheim. The testimony before the Surrogate was further commented on by Mr. Clinton, who had not flushed his argument when the Court adjourned. He will conclude it to-day.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Emile Blum, charged with removing some of the sasets of R. M. Albro & Co., for the purpose of defrauding creditors of that firm, was honorably discharged yeaterday by Commissioner Osbora. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday James Kelly and Sanuel Hamil, charged with robbery in the first degree, were remained in default of \$1,000 hall cach... Lonis Ceba, residing at No. 552 Seventheave, was arraigned on a charge of receiving, stolen goods, and was beld in \$1.000 bail to answer at the General Sensons.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Lawrence.-schip agt. Draper.-See opinion. Sanfagt. Sanf.-Decree of drame granded. By Judge Donohne.—Greene agt. Brown.—Order granted. Price agt. By Judge Donohne.—Greene agt. Suders agt. Sanders.—Hemoranico...—Decree of divorce granted. Suders agt. Sanders.—Hemoranico... In the matter, &c., Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.—Deference. Wilson agt. Deca.—Opinian. Foster agt. The Beard of Journalsoners of the Department of Fubble Parks.—Motion denset. Deca.—Opinian. Cycouit.—Park III.—By Judge Van Verst.—Unhann agt. Martin.—New and American experiences settle.

tion for discovery dealed without coals to super party.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Larremore.

—Rean agt. Rran.—Reference ordered to Wm. IC. Reddy, seq. Therry art. Crocer et al.—Application granted. Levinger agt. Bellin et al.—Judgment of foresilosure granted. In the matter, 4c., Bickford Knitting Machine Company.—Accounts pass on consent.

By Jadge J. F. Daly.—Rammel agt. Tower.—Order signed.

By Judge J. F. Daly.—Hummel agt. Tower.—Order signed.

Court of Appeals.—ALBANY, March Sl.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were headed down: Judgments sillivined with costs.—Moody agt. Elisted, Irvine agt. Milband, Judgment reversed and new trailgraned, costs to abide event.—Under-hill agt. Vandervoort, Judgment affirmed without costs to either party in this Court.—Howell agt. Mills. Joffees affirmed with costs.—The People, &c., agt. The Board of Supervisors of Salilvan County in the matter of William Sharp, ir. Appeal dismissed with costs.—Underwood agt. Green. Motion denied with \$10 costs.—Ferry agt. Wait.

CALENDAIS—THIS DAT.

SUPRIME COURT—CHAMBERS—DONORER J.

57. Brown act, Gliver.

121. Winchell art. Winchell.

145. Elias upt. Elias

COURT OF OVER AND TREMINER—BRADY, J.—Peter Stephani and Sargents Paoli, homicide.
GRNYRAL Sussions—Suthernamp, J.—Owen Trainer, Michael Roppert, Christian Mayer, Wolf von Schubrand, Frederick Miller, Felonicus acsault and battery: Thomas K. Wiley, Henryfflawkins, John Salmen, bergiary; Saumel Conklin, George Howard, George Townsond, James Tynns, Frank Funtisch, Delia Boyle, grand larceny; Charles Harrs, forgety.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

WRDNESDAY, APRIL I.

Mails for Europe via Quoensionn and Laverbook, per the steambilty
Java, close at 12:30 to m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the FortOffice at 2 p. m. Steamship salis at 3 p. m., from Conard Boos, Jarsey

Java, close at 12:30 p. m. A Supplementary that it seems at the folice at 12 p. m. Eternship sails at 3 p. m., from Council boxe, Jarney Citv.

For German direct, Swiss and Danish Mail, via Bremen, by steamship America, mails close at 12:20 p. m. A Supplemental Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-st., Hobeken.

THURSDAY, April 2.

Mails for Europe via Pivmouth, Cherbeurg and Hamburg by steamship Westphalia close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:15 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from pier foot at Third-st. Hobeken.

Mails for Havand freet, per the steamship Citr of New York close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship Calma, close at 2 p. m. Mails for Havit, Venemels, and Curacea, by the steamship Cortect, edges at 2 p. m. Mails for Havit, Venemels, and Curacea, by the steamship Cortect, at 6 p. m., via Halifar.

A Mail for Halifar, N. S. is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., via Halifar.

AMail for Halifar, N. S. is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., via Halifar.

AMail for Gerat Reitain and Ireland via Queenstown and hiverpool,

tay at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

SATURDAT. APRIL 4.

Malls for Great Britan and Ireland via Queenstown and hiverpeel, by the steamanto Celtic, close at 4 a. m. No Supplementary Mail. Steamanto calls at 7 a. m. from White Star Bock, Pavesia Ferry, Jersey City.

Mails for introce via Southampton and Bromen, por the etcamable Hermann close at 1° M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Fest-Office at 1° 30 p. m. Steamahle sails at 2 p. m. from the foot of Thirden, Hobblen.

Office at 1:30 p. m. Hosmship sails at 2 p. m. from the feet of Thirsten. Hoboken.

A Direct German and Pressan closed Mail is sent by this line.
For Franch Mail direct, via Breat and liavre, by the steamship Amerique, close at 4 a. m. Stamming nails at 7 a. m. from Pier No. 50 N. R.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, by steamship Cuba, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. Grom Pier No. 5 K. R.

Mails for Fananna, Aspinwelt, and Centra America, by the steamship close at 10 a. m. No Supplementary Mail. Steamship sails at 12 M. from Pier No. 42 North Haver.

Mails for Rey West by the steamship Clybel, close at —. Mails for Key West by the steamship Clybel, close at 2 p. m. Supplementary Mails for Key West by the steamship Clybel, close at 2 p. m. Supplementary Mails for Key West by the steamship Clybel, close at 2 p. m. Supplementary Mails for Key West by the steamship Clybel, close at 2 p. m. Supplementary Mails close at 10 cm Pier No. 20 E. H.

All Malls close at 11 o'clocka. m. The Fost-Office is open from 9 a. n. to 11 a. m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Steamship Wyoming (Br.), Guard, Liverbood via Quecomous, Blanc & Guido.

Steamship Gid Dominion, Waiker, Richmond City Point, and Norhelf, with mote, and nase, to Gid Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Andranie, Green, Philadelphia, W. Eirkpatrick, Steamship Andranie, Green, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship North Costic, Morton, Havana, Win, P. Clyle & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Berry, Roston, H. F. Dimoe,

Steamship Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimoe,

Steamship Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, S. G., Abiel Abbet,

Steamship Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, S. G., Abiel Abbet,

Steamship World, Champion, Luddon, Grunnell, Mindara & Co.

Bark Clausina (Br.), Rickaby, Hamburg, Funch, Riye & Co.

Bark W. D. Andrews, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, E. Marray & Co.

Bark Billy Simpson (Br.), Curry, Gibraliar for oviers, H. J. De Welfs,

& Co.

Co.
Bark Sadie, Sinclair, Buenes Avres, Bird, Perkins & Jones,
Bry Iris (Br.), Howney St. Jone, N. B., Hency & Parker,
Brig Excelsior (Br.), White, Hamilton, Fermuda, D. Mctoll,
Brig Anule Tatchelor, Electionan Philadelphia, Boyd & Hoscae,
Brig Ande Hale, Sheppard, Trinidad, via St. Marys, Ga. J. H.

Brig Adole Hale, Sheppard, Trindad, via St. Marys, via. J. H. Chester & Co.
Brig Eve Brothers, Thurlow, Norfolk, Miller & Houghten,
Brig Louisa Clow (Br.), Carleinas, James E. Ward & Co.
Brig Brothers, Chen. Norfolk, S. C. Louis & Co.
Brig Brother, Venic, Norfolk, S. C. Louis & Co.
Brig Racuel Concy, Coney, St. Fierre, Reynal & Co.
Schr. George Lawson, Gordon, New-London, H. W. Jackson & Son.
Schr. George F. Brown, Gordon, New-London, H. W. Jackson & Son.
Schr. T. J. France, Plum, Aux Cayea, Young, Smith & Co.
Schr. E. O. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Son.
Schr. Loue, Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayea, Young, Smith & Co.
Schr. Loue, Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayea, Young, Smith & Co.
Schr. E. V. Ghover, Ingresoll, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurfbuth & Co.
Schr. A. D. Haddell, Long, Philadelphia, James H. Ward & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Caisia, Me., Jed Frys & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Caisia, Me., Jed Frys & Co.
Schr. Able H. Hodgeman, Tabbar, Fernandina, Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Caisia, Me., Jed Frys & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Caisia, Me., Jed Frys & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Caisia, Me., Jed Frys & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Chan, Fernandina, Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Chan, Tabbar, Fernandina, Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Chan, Roed, Marsuban, L. & Amston & Co.
Schr. Hudson, Roed, Lange, St. John, N. F., Henry & Parker,
Schr. Handol (Br.), Hanson, St. Johns, N. F., Henry & Parker,
Schr. Chan, Snearer, McKinner, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son.
Schr. W. G. & Mowrey, Eaton, Sorton, Goo. Boyutwis Son.
ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship San Jacinto, Basard, Sevannah March 28, with most and pass, to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Marie (Aust.). Comms, Antwerp 61 days, with miss.

Bark Three Broulers, Edwards, New Heiderd.

Bark Activ (Nor.). Olsen, Barrow 54 days, with railroad irea,

Bry Brana (Nor.). Hansen, Newcastle 190 days, and the Channel 60
days, with midse.

ngar.
Brig J. B. Brown (of Portland), Brain. Matanzas 10 days, with organ.
Brig Sabina (Br.). Parror, Glace Bry. C. B., 16 days, with coal.
Brig Mary C. Comery (of Boston), Grottler. Matanzas 12 days, with Singst.

Brig Etna of Picton. N. S.). McKinnon, Cardenas 12 days, with sage Schr. Arthur Eldridge, firmore, St. Jugo, Texas, 20 days, with shir

Schr. Artbur Entridge, tiralos. St. Jago, Texas, 20 days, with and wook.

J. B. Allen, Horton's Point.
White Poam, New Bedford.
Clyde, Georgetowa, D. C.
Lari, Calis.
Habane, New-Havea.
Urbana, Providence.
H. T. Bridges, Providence.
H. T. Bridges, Providence.
Lesora, Providence.
Lesora, Providence.
Lesora, Providence.
John Crockforl, Protidence.
W. W. Genner, Providence.
W. A. Crocker, Boston,
Caroline & Cornella, Boston.
B, Strong, Fall River.

SAILED.

SAILED.

Steamships Wyoming for Liverpool: Sidonian for Glasgow; Where Castle, for Liarana, Fid Dominion, for Rorola, &c.; Panta for Wishington, N. C.; bark Saile, for Buscon Ayres: brigg Baris, for Castlesses, R. N. Johsson, for Fernandina, Fia.; schra Auna M. Dicherpon, for Corpus Christi; Chas McCarthy, for —.

WIND—Sunces, light, N.; cloudy and hear.

WIND—Susses, light, N.; cloudy and hase.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Acapulco, miles from Kingston, Jan., March 26, at 5 p. m., for New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, March 31.—Arrived, steam-ship Panthers, From Pathabolyships ark Neptune. from Cheufingous; bigs Unbartine Morras from Acapulco; Ports, Kill Frances, from Part-on-Particle, Rattle, from Cheufingous; belts Unbartine Morras from Part-on-Particle, N. T. Baker, trom Auguston; Loury Collins, from Daries.

PHILLARIPHIA, March 31.—The steamship Fance arrived been the morning from New Orleans, via Harman.

FORTHAMS MONIOUS, March 31.—Passed in for Baltimore, both Bart-vester, from Londowinery; an Italian bark and brig from the Washington of the Collins of the Holm, from Unreposit the City Point. Arrived, 50th. A. P. Auger, from Permanduce for orders.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUERNSTOWN, March 31.—The White Star Line United States Medicanaship Oceanic, Kiddle, from New York March 21, he Lorenzeel.

steaming Oceanic, and a resterior.

Hallpar, N. S., March 31.—The steaming Amyric remains her Yoyage to New York had creating.

Joy Louised Shep March 500 Googney Property